

S 1778

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 26, 1979

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following: "two shall serve for terms of two years and two"

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTHER OF THE YEAR

MR. LEAHY. Mr. President, during these complicated times for the American family, when the pace of change in America places new strains on home life, the status of "motherhood" sometimes loses its aura. Not that people are anti-motherhood, it is just that we sometimes lose sight of the qualities and joys of being a mother.

We need examples, role models. Today I would like to say a word of commendation for a friend in Vermont who combines the best qualities of a successful mother and outstanding businesswoman. Mary Hurd of Springfield, Vt., was named Vermont's 1979 Mother of the Year.

I have known the Hurd family for years, especially through their involvement with the printing business, my father's trade in Vermont. Besides raising five fine children, Mary Hurd established the first offset printing plant in southern Vermont.

My fellow Vermonters made a fine choice when they picked Mrs. Hurd for this honor, and I wish her well at the national conference this May in New York.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article from a Vermont newspaper.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SPRINGFIELD PRINTERS MOTHER OF THE YEAR

SPRINGFIELD.—Mary Hurd of Springfield has been named Vermont's 1979 Mother of the Year.

Georgina Bottamini of Barre, search chairman of the Vermont Mothers Committee, termed Hurd "an outstanding example" of a successful mother, homemaker and businesswoman.

Hurd will be honored at ceremonies in the spring at which time she will be presented the Governor's proclamation and the special citation of the American Mothers Committee.

In May, Hurd will represent the state and vie for the national title of 1979 Mother of the Year at the American Mothers Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Hurd is the mother of four sons and one daughter. All four sons received senatorial appointments to the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

Hurd established the first offset printing plant in southern Vermont and it has developed into a successful and growing business. Her husband, Edmund, is a partner in the business.

Hurd's activities include service on the state board for controlling billboards on Vermont's highways and service as a Springfield Hospital trustee and United Way director.

A founder and first president of the Springfield Quota Club, Hurd helped to organize Quota Clubs in Brattleboro and Claremont, N.H. Club members work in fields of service to the hard-of-hearing and speech handicapped, senior citizens programs, crusades against crime, youth programs and many others.

She has held offices in the Springfield American Field Service program and has served as a director of the Springfield Cham-

ber of Commerce. She was a corporator of the Springfield Hospital.

In addition to other civic contributions, Hurd has been active for over 40 years in many areas of the Catholic Daughters of America. At age 25 she was believed to be the youngest regent in the United States. She has also served the National Council of Catholic Women for many years, both at local and state levels.

AMENDMENTS TO BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1970

MR. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 1902, the Carson City silver dollar measure. I ask that the bill be considered as having been read the first and second times and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Laid before the Senate H.R. 1902, an act to amend the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970, which was read twice by its title.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to its consideration.

MR. PROXIMIRE. Mr. President, legislation identical to this proposal was passed by both the House and the Senate last year, only to be vetoed by the President because of a controversial, non-germane amendment added during the final hours of the 95th Congress.

Mr. President, H.R. 1902 amends section 205(a) of Public Law 91-607, the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970, which authorized the public sale of approximately 3 million rare silver dollars by the General Services Administration under procedures established by the Joint Commission on the Coinage. Since 1970, approximately 2 million coins have been sold with receipts of \$55.3 million. These receipts are deposited into the general fund of the Treasury and help reduce the national debt.

H.R. 1902 is part of the 1979 legislative program of the General Services Administration. GSA has advised that the guidelines set down by the joint commission are no longer an effective method of marketing the remaining coin inventory of approximately 1 million coins. Under the legislation before us today, the General Services Administration will be able to dispose of the coins without the restrictions set by the Commission. For example, the coins will be sold at predetermined prices and there will be no limit on the number of coins that an individual purchaser may buy. In addition, the legislation will allow the GSA to sell the coins to Federal organizations such as the Smithsonian and to State and local museums for public display. If enacted, it would bring an estimated \$24 million into the U.S. Treasury.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1902.

MR. GARN. Senator GARN, who is the ranking Republican member of the Banking Committee, joins in supporting this measure.

• **MR. GARN.** Mr. President, I join my colleague, Mr. PROXIMIRE, in urging the

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that all of the Carson City silver dollars had been melted down to meet those demands. However, in 1964, long after silver had ceased to be an integral part of our coinage system, a General Accounting Office audit uncovered nearly 3 million uncirculated Carson City silver dollars.

Mr. President, receipts to the general fund of the Treasury have already totaled \$55.3 million. That is reason enough to dispose of the remaining coins in the Treasury inventory. In my opinion, the legislation before us today provides an excellent vehicle for that disposal. While it provides the General Services Administration with flexibility in the sales process, it insures that those sales will be fair and equitable.

As the ranking member of the Banking Committee, I join my distinguished chairman in urging passage of H.R. 1902. •

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MR. PROXIMIRE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

MR. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT IRAN

MR. PROXIMIRE. Mr. President, reviewing a political crisis from the vantage point of hindsight poses certain temptations and pitfalls. It is a temptation to chart out what should have been and lay the blame on those in power who did not foresee correctly or analyze astutely. The order of events, the pattern or sequence of critical moves becomes clear with time, while often remaining cloudy during the actual period in question.

During a crisis, information is at a premium. It comes in piecemeal. It has not been analyzed. Events appear interrelated which on reflection are coincidental. There are gaps, sometimes critical gaps, in the flow of information. Imperfection and hesitation all too often are the hallmarks of human nature under stress.

What then should we have expected from our policymakers with regard to the Iranian revolution? It would be unfair to expect a grasp of the subtle or to prophesy the unusual. It is unrealistic to demand the anticipation of the un-